

# MAINE FARMER

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## MAINE FARMER

SIXTEENTH SHOW AND FAIR OF THE KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Last Wednesday and Thursday were the days in which the Annual Show and Fair of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society were held. The first day opened with a violent storm of rain and wind—a regular built southeaster, which had kept up the disturbance of the elements all the night previous, and deluged the earth with a powerful flood. This, of course, was rather a damper to the arrangements of a Cattle Show, and as the men and cattle ventured out, they looked rather water-logged as they picked their way through the mud to the show ground. This was a beautiful elevated plain, east of the village at Hallowell Cross Roads, belonging to Mr. Sampson of that place, and was well arranged with suitable pens and fixtures for the occasion.

About ten o'clock in the forenoon the rain ceased, and, although the travelling was excessively bad, yet there arrived before noon a goodly lot of cattle, which made, after all, a very good show indeed. There would have been two or three hundred more on the ground, and two or three thousand more people present, had the weather been pleasant.

In the cattle department we noticed some very fine Durhams, both thorough bred and grades. The greatest array of real, no-mistake thorough bred, herd-book Durhams, was exhibited by our friend Jesse Wadsworth, of Livermore Falls. His stock of cows and calves are very fine, and will become the progenitors of some good Durhams as can be found in New England. They were derived from the herd of P. Lathrop, Esq., of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Wadsworth also exhibited a herd of eighteen or twenty head, including the above, which were very fine. His five year old grade bull was an excellent animal.

Hon. John Otis, of Hallowell, also exhibited a fine lot of stock, of twenty-seven head, of thorough bred Durhams and grades. His full blood bull, which took a premium last year, was on the ground, and is a beautiful animal. His stock added much to the excellency of the show. Col. Child, of Augusta, also had his Durhams on the ground in good order and fine condition. They are prime stock. Friend Eaton, our publisher, had a beautiful grade Durham cow on the ground, with a large and well proportioned calf by her side. Many other individuals, whom we did not know, brought in excellent animals.

Of herds we did not see many, for the very reason that there are yet not many raised among us. There were some very fine grade calves of this breed on the ground, among which we noticed a pair belonging to Mrs. Hawkes, of Hallowell, and some exhibited by the Messrs. Page, of Augusta. A pair of superb steers of this breed were exhibited by Onks Howard, Esq., of Winthrop.

A few calves of grade Ayrshires were on the ground, but no full bloods. No Devonshires, and but one of our old native breed.

The show of sheep was not very full. Some excellent specimens of Merino were exhibited by Nathan Foster, of Winthrop; some Saxons and grade Saxons by Jesse Wadsworth, of Livermore; a full blood Dishley buck by John Otis, of Hallowell; a grade So. Down buck, by E. C. Snell, of Winthrop; some grades of the Cotswold and other long woolled breeds, by John O. Wing, of Winthrop, and a flock of ewes by John Kezer, of Winthrop, made up this part of the exhibition.

The hogs were fewer and farther between than the sheep. Col. Daniel Craig, of Roadfield, presented a pair of swine of the Berkshire and Bedford breeds; Jacob Pope, of Hallowell, presented a breeding sow; and John Kezer, of Winthrop, a "wagon full" of pigs. These were all good, but they looked rather lonesome for lack of bristly companions.

The show of horses was much better than we have had for many years. Messrs. Chandler and Webster, of Augusta, Lewis, of Hallowell, R. W. Pray, of Waterville, Z. R. Morgan, of Winthrop, and James Moulton, and Moses Greenwood, of Wayne, all presented good stallions.

Several excellent breeding mares were also exhibited among them of those Isaac Hawkes, of Hallowell, and James Moulton, of Wayne, took premiums.

Several pairs of matched horses were brought forward by R. W. Pray, of Waterville, Z. R. Morgan, of Winthrop, and A. Lewis, and A. Sampson, of Hallowell. They were all prime horses, well made, well matched, and well trained. Mr. Pray, of Waterville, took the first premium, and Z. R. Morgan, of Winthrop, the second.

In the Poultry department we noticed a fine lot of hens, of all sorts, from J. L. Child, of Augusta, and some very large and fine East Indias, or, as some call them, African geese, from Mr. Norton, of Gardiner.

This, we believe, is a general view of all the living animals presented there, saving and excepting some thousands of men, women and children, who brought themselves along in good shape, as far as mud and water would allow, and appeared highly delighted.

The articles of domestic manufactures exhibited there, were not so numerous as we have seen brought in, on former occasions, but they were excellent, and showed much taste as well as skill in the manufacturers.

In Dairy products there has been great improvement. Between twenty and thirty lots

of butter were brought in, and not one poor specimen among them all. This is worthy of note and proves that the soil and the cows of Maine can produce the raw material of good quality, and that it only requires skill and experience in the dairy maid to enable us to rival any part of creation in this article. The lots of cheese were not so numerous, but good.

The fruit department was not so well filled as it ought to have been. Some fine, well ripened Isabella grapes were exhibited by J. L. Child, Esq., of Augusta. Also some prime specimens by Mr. Hawkes of Hallowell, Mr. Morrell Stanley, Esq., of Winthrop, also presented a beautiful lot of Isabella, that were well grown but not so ripe as others. Mr. Pierce of Hallowell, also brought in a large lot of the same variety. Beautiful specimens of peaches were sent in by Frederick Fuller, Esq., of Augusta, and by Jacob Pope of Hallowell. On the second day we were agreeably surprised by the appearance among us of our friend John M. Ives of Salem, Mass., who brought with him some superb specimens of apples and pears, many of which were new in our part of the country. This made a rich addition to the exhibition, with which many lovers of good fruit were exceedingly gratified.

Not many farm implements were exhibited. A new model of a horse-rake, by Mr. Delano of East Livermore, was on the ground, which was new in some of its arrangements, and appeared to work well. Beautiful ploughs, (Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's) from the depot of John Means & Son, Augusta; and a splendid lot of the Prouty & Mears ploughs, manufactured by Garfield & Hilton of Augusta, two young men just starting in life, and whose work is first rate. The Waterville plough, and the Burrill plough, we believe it is, comprises the list of ploughs.

The drawing match and ploughing match came off on the second day. They were well contested, and displayed the discipline of the oxen and the skill of their drivers to good advantage.

The dinner served up by mine host Loomis was one of the best kind, and proves him to be well qualified to administer to the wants and gratification of those who like a practical demonstration of what agriculture can do in feeding mankind. The rooms for the dinner and for the exhibition of the manufactured articles were kindly proffered to the Society by Mr. Alfred Lewis, who fitted them up in prime order. We have never been so well accommodated, in both of these respects, before.

In the afternoon of the second day an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Judd of Augusta. Having been disappointed in obtaining a person to give the address, Mr. Judd was called upon a little while before the day of the Show, and he very kindly consented to give—not an agricultural address, which he had not time to prepare, but such as he had. The subject was "our country." It was short, pithy, terse and good—full of truth, and leading to practical wisdom by contrasting the living virtues and vices of the age.—After the address the reports of the adjudging committees were made, and the Society adjourned.

Thus passed the 16th anniversary of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society. It began in a storm and ended with sunshine, and amid all the variety of weather and show, we believe every one went home pleased and satisfied with the farmer's festival.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR OF THE PISCATAQUIS CO. AG. SOCIETY. This came off at Bangorville, on the 6th inst.

We have received an account of it from our friend C. C., which seems to be spiced a little strong with sarcasm. It is not best to be too keen upon our friends. Things will come round right when time imparts a little more age and experience in these matters. The mistakes of the present should be made lessons for the future, and by mending a little every year, we shall approximate to perfection.

CHEMICAL SOLUTIONS AS A SOAK FOR SEEDS.

We are of opinion that seeds of all kinds may be greatly accelerated in their development, by immersion in certain solutions. M. Humboldt, in his interesting work entitled "Flora Subterranea Fribergensis," and in his "Aphorismen" on the chemical physiology of plants, announces several facts, all of which tend directly and powerfully to the confirmation of this belief.

The great fact he discovered, viz: that simple metallic substances are unfavorable to the germination of plants, and that metallic oxides favor it, in the exact ratio of their oxydation, induced him to seek for some substance with which oxygen might be combined so loosely as to facilitate its separation; and he accordingly made choice of oxygenated muriatic acid gas. In this substance seeds exhibited germs in the remarkably short period of six hours after immersion, whereas the same kind of seeds—cress, (*Lepidium sativum*), when immersed in water, did not germinate in less than thirty two hours.

Our readers are probably, most of them, aware of the fact that a great deal has been said and written of late, both in this country and in Europe—particularly in Germany—on the subject of concentrated manures. By some experimental farmers on the Continent, the doctrine has been advocated, and even pertinaciously insisted on, that all seeds may be so managed as to grow most luxuriantly without any previous preparation of the soil on which they are to be sown. Although we cannot adopt a belief so deeply characterized by the principles of Geoponical transcendentalism, in toto, we shall nevertheless give a few extracts from the writings of those who have. The following is from the "Transactions of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland." The writer says: "I have

"There was perhaps no object in the exhibition of plants in the Society's Show at Dundee, in August, 1843, which attracted such general attention as the remarkably strong and vigorous cress growing in soil, exhibited by Mr. James Campbell, of the Educational Seminars of that town. The soil in which they grew possessed no peculiar property, except that it had not been manured for eleven years. The vigor of the plants, according to Mr. Campbell, was entirely to be ascribed to their seed having been subjected to a process by which they were soaked in certain chemical solutions. Mr. Campbell has, since the show, in the most liberal and disinterested manner, placed the particulars of his process in the hands of the Society, for the benefit of agriculturists generally; and, to further his good intentions, the Society has thought it proper to publish his own explanation of the method of conducting the process, in preparing the seed, as it is given, in letters, addressed, at various times, to the secretary."

### THE CHERRY.

Of this delicious fruit there are now many varieties cultivated. Price, in its annual catalogue, mentions no less than ninety, most of which are said to possess excellent qualities, and to be well adapted to our climate. The cherry is a fruit of the plum kind, the original stock of which is the common wild cherry—(*prunus cerasus*). The cherry tree, it is said, was first introduced into Italy from Cerasus, or Cerasus, a village from which it derives its name, by the voluptuous Lucullus, in the sixth hundred and eighteenth year of Rome. Since then, its cultivation has extended over almost every portion of the habitable globe where the climate admits of its growth and maturation, whether civilized or barbarous. In this country very considerable obstacles have been opposed to its successful cultivation, by an insect which deposits its eggs in the bark of the branches, causing excrescences to form on them which in time destroy the vitality of the tree. This evil was for a long time referred to other causes, and many who pretended to have investigated the matter with the greatest accuracy, were sanguine that the disease was referable to a noxious or venereal principle inherent in the soil. This poisonous principle, they supposed, was absorbed by the spongioles of the roots, taken into the circulation which it vitiated, and thus caused the intumescences on the limbs, and by destroying the circulatory system, occasioned the decay and ultimate death of the tree. The Hon. Rufus McIntire of Maine—a gentleman who has devoted no small share of his time and talents to agricultural pursuits, and whose able pen sheds new light upon every subject on which he treats—was the first, we believe, to discover the true cause of the "wart" evil, and prescribe an efficient mode for its cure. His remedy is the knife. As soon as the excrescences on the limbs appear, he advises their immediate excision, or the amputation of the limb. No other remedy, he says, can, from the nature of the case, prove effectual. So far as our own experience goes, it fully corroborates this position. We therefore recommend it as worthy of adoption.

[For the Maine Farmer.]

### QUERIES RESPECTING BOMMER'S MANURE.

MR. EDITOR—I noticed in the Farmer, an extract from a communication from a gentleman in Yassabur, stating the result of experiments he had tried with the Bommer method of making manure on straw, and recommends it on muck, &c. As I have recently become a reader of your valuable paper, I have not been able to glean from its columns a complete understanding of said method. I am young, and have recently settled on a farm which needs much renovating, and am anxious to obtain all the improvements in relation thereto. In that communication he says, "the ingredients did not cost over \$1.50 to the ton of straw." My anxiety compels me to trouble you with the enquiry, what those ingredients were, and some particulars in relation to that method. I have a large quantity of straw and muck, on which I wish to experiment.

It was with considerable reluctance that I commenced farming, (the twig having been considerably bent the other way,) and now my object is to be a good farmer. And my first move was to read the Farmer, and thereby get the improvements of the day.

Please attend to the above and you will oblige your friend

New Portland, Oct. 1847.

We commend our young friend for desiring to ascertain the best method of manufacturing manure from any material that he has. We cannot publish Bommer's method, because he has a patent right to his manner of preparing the materials. He (Bommer) has published a book which explains clearly and explicitly the mode he has adopted, and which those who purchase a right can have.

In Vol. XII, No. 22, we published Jauffret's method of decomposing materials for manure. Bommer has varied Jauffret's method, whether for the better or not we cannot say, and holds the broad seal of the United States to protect him in his invention. [Ed.]

IRON FENCES. Iron wire is now used in the construction of fences, and the Westminster (Md.) Carletonian gives the following description of the manner in which it is adapted to this purpose:

"The posts are about one half the ordinary size, planted firmly at the distance of ten feet apart, with nine strands of wire drawn tightly through a half-inch auger hole, and tightly plugged at each hole; the wire is of the size of that used for the handle of the Yankee bucket, and to combine them more firmly, wire of a lighter description is wound through the middle, which prevents the posts from separating and creeping through. The whole expense of this fence does not exceed twenty-five cents per pound of ten feet; and for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed by any thing in timber."

### NOVEL INVENTION.

We learn from the British Builder that the resistance of air to the rapidity of the flight of the locomotive and its train, while in motion, is about to be "compensated," as it were, in rather a novel way, by an increase of energy and speed to which that resistance itself is to be made subservient, according to its intensity, so that the greater an actual resistance, the greater the possible compensation, so far, at least, as an air-blast, by urging the engine forward, is capable of aiding in the generation and sustenance of power, and especially in the saving of so much of it as would be otherwise necessary in the sustenance of the ordinary air-blast itself. The resistance of air confronting the line of locomotion yields, to all intents and purposes, an air-blast capable of being thus harnessed by human ingenuity, and made to assist in counteracting its own inevitable tendencies, and that especially when the negative rush of air is seconded and reinforced by a positive current, also in the teeth of the locomotion.

Indeed, such a triumph over nature's laws, if practicable and complete, is only to be won by one of the happiest hits, if not the highest efforts of human ingenuity: such as that by means of which, &c. &c. the contraction and expansion of the brass and steel of clock and watch-work by the cold and heat were "compensated" through the appliances of these very tendencies themselves to the "compensation pendulum and balance." The end in view in the present instance is attained by the guidance of the rush or blast of air along a series of deflecting plates on the sides of the ash box, which is divided into three longitudinal chambers—so that when the engine is in motion and exposed to the resistance or negative rush of the air, it impinges on these plates, and passes towards the fire bars and the furnace, where it does the requisite duty; the resultant air and vapor passing afterwards along a second series of plates, inserted into the smoke-box, and leading into a chamber, terminating in an annular opening which surrounds the exhaust-pipe, and through which, and up the chimney, it is propelled with conditional force, according to the velocity of the engine and the resistance of the "blast." If necessary, the new blast may be shut off, or the ordinary blast reverted to. The patentee who has thus ingeniously made way with the wind in his face, is Mr. Kite.

[Farmer and Mechanic.]

### AGE OF POULTRY.

Farmers usually sell poultry alive, excepting in some parts of the country, such as the Borders, where geese are killed and plucked for the sake of their feathers before being sent to market. Poultryers in towns, on the other hand, kill and pluck every sort of fowl for sale, so that the purchaser has it in his power to judge of the carcass; and if he buys an inferior article at a high price, it may be his fault. It is easy to judge of a plucked fowl, whether old or young, by the state of the legs. If a hen's spur is hard, and the scales on the legs rough, she is old, whether you see her head or no; but the head will corroborate your observation, if the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs, the scales on the legs smooth, glossy and fresh colored, whatever the color may be, the claws tender and short, the under bill soft, and the comb thin and smooth. An old hen-turkey has rough scales on the legs, callousities on the soles of the feet, and long, strong claws; a young one the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on, and the old turkey-cock has a long beard, a young one but a sprouting one; and when they are off the smooth scales of the legs decide the point, besides difference of size in the wattles of the neck, and in the elastic shot upon the nose. An old goose, when alive, is known by the roughness of the legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and the firmness and thickness of the feathers; and when plucked, by the legs, pinions and bill, and the coarseness of the skin. Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is this difference, that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than that of an old duck. A young pigeon is discovered by its pale colored, smooth scaled, tender, collapsed feet, and its yellow long down interspersed among the feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red colored legs and no down, and is then too old for use. [Stephens's Book of the farm.]

SECURING VEGETABLES. Potatoes should be dug and housed before the ground freezes. If they are in the least touched by frost, they are more liable to rot; and even if they are not actually frozen, they may become so chilled that their quality for keeping is injured. It is generally better to dig them soon after they get ripe. If the ground is dry, the potatoes will not suffer by remaining in it till the approach of frosty weather, but if the ground is wet, they will be better off in a cool, dry cellar. Another inducement for digging early, is, that after the potatoes get ripe and the vines die, the ground is very liable to be overrun by weeds, which greatly increases the labor of taking up the crops. Turnips, beets, cabbages, &c., may remain until the first of November—in fact, if the weather is mild, they may continue to grow till through that month. Carrots and parsnips are sometimes left out all winter. Parsnips stand a frost without injury, but carrots, in this latitude, are generally more or less injured, and frequently spoiled. Indeed, it is better to dig the principal part of the parsnip crop in fall. The tops or crowns should be cut off so close by that they will not sprout, and they should be covered with sand to keep them from the air. Managed in this way they keep well, and may be readily obtained for use all winter. As those left in the ground till spring will keep but a short time; and as soon as the tops start, the nature of the root is changed—from being sweet and nutritious, it becomes bitter and poisonous. [Albany Cultivator.]

### WHAT I SAW AT THE FAIR.

Or, what is seen, said and made merry with at the Great Fair of Leipzig—By N. P. WILLIS.

The Fair (of Leipzig) has its suburbs, and our daily stroll commenced with the fruit market, open at this particular season for the winter supplies. We judged immediately in the rear of this acre of apple women, and the fragrance we met on coming out of doors was like the smell of the forbidden tree so cleverly described to Eve—

"A savory odor blown  
Gratified appetite, more pleased by sense  
Than smell of sweetest fruit, or the taste  
Of one's own good dripping with milk and cream."

The fruit, of many very fine varieties, was heaped up in bins boarded in, by each corner, between four poles, and on the tops of the poles stood gaily-colored baskets of fruit and flowers, the saleswomen sitting below on a low stool, up to her knees in pears and apples. As you walk through this fragrant apple lane, you are assailed with most complimentary invitations to stop and spend a *groshen*, and we generally yielded—Germany being a country of charming independence as to the where and how of eating. At night a large cloth is thrown over the fruit on the ground, and as the market is on the open suburb, with not even a covered booth to protect it, I wondered, passing it late and seeing no one on the watch, at the confidence it implied in the popular honesty. A moonlight night, however, seemed to reveal the secret. It will not be in this generation that a Yankee farmer and his wife will be content to take apples to town and sleep three weeks in the barrel—but so do the Germans at Leipzig! I was standing, in a clear, cool autumn twilight, after a walk, watching the full moon and the setting sun on opposite edges of the horizon, when, happening to look around, I observed one of my pretty acquaintances in the apple market putting on a night-cap. Presuming to draw a little nearer, I saw that she stood by a barrel, laid on its side, with straw in the hollow, and she presently crept into this, leaving her feet out of doors under a blanket. I walked up and down for half an hour, saw that every one of the twenty or thirty families in the market disposed of themselves for the night in the same way. There were several couples among them who occupied the same barrel, (of the size of a Long Wharf sugar hog's head,) the husband smoking his pipe outside, while the wife "settled herself," and creeping in very gingerly a few minutes after. With two or three hundred well students mousing about for fun, one would suppose that these were hardly safe dormitories, but the apple merchants seemed to have no fear of being molested.

A little further around, upon the outside of the promenade which encircles the town, we came to the cluster of theatrical and show booths, which, with the booths for refreshment, form a small village especially devoted to merry-making. Here was a circus, and at the door a fat Turk, in pink silk jacket and white trousers and turban, offering tickets to the passers-by. A long succession of attractions followed—a dwarf and Albino, a menagerie, a wonderful athlete, a fortune-teller, an exhibitor of pictures, a children's railroad, and several marvellous monsters, each separate show with its separate band of music, and its eunuchs in splendid costume screaming at the door. Away in the rear of the show-booths extended the lanes of refreshment-shops, each shop having its two or three female musicians playing industriously, and between every two doors sat a blind or lame man grinding an organ and singing at the top of his voice. In no part of this noisy village of fun would one hear less than four or five different musics at once, but every soul seemed gay, and the discords probably had the effect of adding somewhat to the general merriment. I was struck with one novelty here in the way of book selling. A man stood before a sort of a drop curtain covered with pictures, each picture representing a scene from one of the pamphlets on his table.—With a long pole he pointed to these pictorial advertisements, one after another, and as he told the story in a loud voice, a remarkably pretty girl handed round for sale, among the crowd, the particular book which it illustrated. This was literally "books and stationery," (the books for sale and the pictures stationary,) and as it seemed to "do," I made a note of it for the benefit of the Reform Book-sellers.

WINTER CLOTHING. Between this and the entrance to the town, there were still several booth-villages—one for the sale of boots and shoes only, another for cheap millinery, and a third for wooden ware, and a large one for the winter clothing of the poorer classes.—The German custom which I before alluded to, (in my letter from Frankfurt,) of wearing knit clothes, so wadded with cotton that they are like beds to walk about in, is here ministered to with great ingenuity. Fuel is so scarce and dear in this country, and the peasant so much poorer than any laboring class in our country, that they are compelled to find some substitute for more fire than suffices to cook by, and they fairly tread the winter accordingly. Wadded leggings and wadded jackets, adapted to the wear of both sexes, are sold in great quantities—the wadded ones for one woman costing about two dollars. It would pay to import these articles into the Northern States, for a suit of them would be as good as a winter's fuel to give a poor woman, and they would be excellent underclothes for winter traveling and sleigh riding.

The town begins on this side with a gay café, and here you enter at once upon the crowded Fair. A new sign sticks out from every apartment of the buildings on either side, giving the name of a stranger merchant and the city he comes from—though to find leisure to read signs, you must get the shelter of a corner, for the crowd, all day long, is like two opposing tides, and takes all your attention to avoid elbowing and collision.

You proceed, you find the street divided into two by a double line of booths, placed back to back, each one of about the size of a private box in a theatre. These little three-sided shanties (for they have no fronts) are

made of boards that hook together, and, between Fair and Fair, they are removed and stowed away. They are the property of the town, are let to the traders for the three weeks. The people who occupy booths mostly live in them, having about as spacious accommodations as the apple women in their barrels, though how they get in, or sit down, or stretch themselves to sleep, are mysteries I was not lucky enough to unravel. It would be another mystery how these pretty saleswomen keep warm, (for there they stand all day in full toilette, selling to customers who are exercising and in their cloaks,) but that one knows what wadded envelops are for sale in the neighborhood. Most of them speak French, and (industry, accomplishments, privations and all,) they seem wives and daughters of most profitable exemplars.

The rambles among the booths in the squares are the most amusing, because the lanes are as narrow as a church aisle, and you pass between two rows of little shops with the goods on either side within reach of your arm—meanwhile, moreover, running a gauntlet of persuasions to purchase. Some particular article is usually recommended to you as you pass, and it is generally chosen with skillful reference to your appearance.—As the German women do their year's shopping at Fair time, and come to Leipzig at this season from all the country around, (to have their gadding and money spending in one holiday lump,) you can imagine why the scene is untrifling gay for two or three weeks, and why there is little difference in the crowd from breakfast to twilight. The great values exchanged at the Fair are, of course, managed by samples and in warehouses out of sight, but there is a retail, apparently of every article on earth, carried on out of doors at the same time, and no museum could be more interesting than this strange aggregation at one time and place of supplies for the wants of all climates and customs. Everything is here. All that you could find in the Strand of London, in the Bazaar of Constantinople, in the bazars of Persia, in the windows of Maiden Lane, in the porticos of the tropics, in the studios of Italy, in the tents of Hudson's Bay, or in the shops of Paris or Peking, is laid out in these open counters in an array of "passions" temptation! One should put his money into the hands of an "assaignee" before he takes a walk in the Fair of Leipzig.

PIPE SMOKERS. The feature that strikes the stranger more particularly, is the large proportion of pipe shops—one-half the trade of the Fair, at least, seeming to lie in this single article of merchandise. The variety of shape and embellishment is very great, as it may well be in this proper pipe land, where there is no luxury which takes precedence of smoking—the wealthy German having frequently his room hung round with scores of expensive pipes of ebony, and his servant devoted exclusively to the care of them. The pictures, beautifully enamelled upon the bowls of the pipes, are addressed, of course to the tastes of the buyers, and the great majority are of a voluptuous character; but it is a common tribute to the popular idols in history, politics or religion, to carry their portraits on the pipe, and just now the head of Ronge, the Reformer, is the prevailing favorite. As every man in the land makes an inseparable companion of his pipe, and as the avenues to celebrity are very few in a country where there is no freedom of the press, this kind of pipe-immortality is much valued.

The great preponderance in the Fair of articles for gifts, shows the well-known affectionateness in the German character—their habits of enduring themselves to friends and relatives by making presents, creating an immense traffic in trifles purely ornamental.—This beautiful trait seems to extend to the lowest classes, and it is very curious to see the numberless varieties of little gaudy "fair-urgs" and keepsakes which are adapted to the limited means of the poor. Among other keepsakes, I observed that there was a large sale of garters with poetry inscribed on them. They were elastic and painted to imitate wreaths of roses. I bought a pair for sixpence with a verse upon each, of which the following exhortation to industry and love is a literal translation:

While Night with Morning fingers,  
Awake and stirring be,  
And with your pretty fingers  
Clasp this about your knee;  
When Day with Rose repeats,  
And e'er you begin to sew,  
Unclasp this band of roses,  
And dearest, think of me!

This is poetry where we are not in the habit of looking for it, but to the taste of the humble and virtuous, not misplaced. *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, as says the classic moral of the garter.

CARPETS—FENCES. The articles for sale throughout the Fair would make a long catalogue, of course, and I wish only to speak of those as are peculiar to the country. A kind of in-doors over-shoe, made of felt, half an inch thick, is a clumsy comfort, exclusively German, I believe, and sold here in great quantities. I have already explained that the economical classes wear their fuel, (in cotton wadding), and that the whole population wear their sidewalks (in heavy boots). Each individual, in doors, wears his carpet in the same way, in a pair of these felt shoes. The German houses have wooden floors and staircases, neatly waxed, but no carpets, except a small rug to step out of bed upon, and the German doctors say that fine dirt continually sent up from a carpet is very injurious to the lungs. The Germans (*apropos*) are also their own fences, the whole country being unenclosed, and the cows being sent out to graze with children and women to walk round them all day long. As a plastic corn-mopole, one does in Germany as Germans do—that is to say, wears his fire-place, and his side-walk and carpet—but not becomes by the transfer as inelegant as the Germans proverbially are; and, for one, I prefer a country where the flag-stones, fuel and kiddy-minister are not parts of a walking gentleman. I presume also that the wives and daughters of American farmers would as lief not do as

ty as fences—centuries older than ours as is the civilization of the country where it is done.

Another German feature of the Fair is the innumerable variety of conveniences for carrying cigars and tobacco—the cigar-cases and tobacco-pouches being now of all degrees of ingenuity, elegance, and expense. The degree of resource that smoking is to the Germans of all ages and classes is wonderful, most of them having the pipe in the month literally three-fourths of the time, and flying to it from all kinds of annoyance and restlessness. What excitements it takes the place of—what, in our country correspondingly absorbs enthusiasm and quiets the nerves—I should not be surprised if tobacco stood the Germans instead of newspaper violence and high-spirited politics—instead of the getting up of shan enthusiasms and the gladship of private character—excitements which are wanting in Germany. There may be a "filio for the viper" in the favorite weed of Capt. Bobalib. [Ladies' Book.]

### EAST GLENBURG CATTLE FAIR.

The annual Cattle Fair and exhibition of Farm Products by the East Glenburg Farmers' Club, was held last Wednesday. It was a most delightful day, and the members of the Club were there in full numbers, besides many other farmers of the county and numerous visitors.

As it is only five years since the Club was first formed and this was their third exhibition, as it is composed of only about thirty members occupying but twenty-two hundred acres of land, we were truly surprised at the display that we witnessed, which was equal to the first exhibitions by the County Society. The Club have made most gratifying improvements and set a noble example. Since they first associated together, we understand they have added thirty-three per cent. to the value of their property. Can the same be said of an equal number of farmers in any other neighborhood in the county or State?

This is a striking example of what farmers may do to benefit themselves and each other—to make improvements in their business, in their living, and to their property, and better their social condition. From what we have seen of its results, we can confidently recommend this voluntary system of association by farmers for mutual assistance and improvement.

There were some two hundred and fifty animals driven to the field, each farmer taking his entire stock of cattle. Among them was a large proportion of oxen, about forty yoke, some of them superior. We thought the greatest deficiency was in cows. There was a fine Ayrshire bull, an imported buck and some excellent sheep. There were also numerous agricultural implements which were in good order, and evidence was given that they had been understandingly used.

We have nowhere seen any better winter apples than were presented, and the corn and vegetables were very fine.

There were likewise specimens of household manufactures—mats, shawls, flannels, ornamental needlework, embroidery, etc., which were highly creditable to the wives and daughters of the members of the Club.

At about one o'clock the tin horn sounded, when the members of the Club with their families and invited guests gathered around the well loaded tables, spread on the field, and partook of an excellent dinner, to which ample justice was done by the guests.

After dinner addresses were made at the call of the President of the Club, by Hon. S. H. Blake, Thornton McGaw and John S. Seward, Esquires. Mr. McGaw presented to a donation from Richard Sullivan of Boston of the following books:

9 Volumes Mass. Agricultural Repository; 1 do. Smith's Botany; 1 do. Thatcher's American Orchardist; 1 do. Keyes' Bee Master; 2 do. Anderson's Essays on Agriculture; 1 do. Tiesier on Sheep; 8 do. Mass. Agricultural Repository (duplicates); 1 Volume Agricultural Transactions; 17 Pamphlets relating to Agriculture; 21 Nos. Mass. Agricultural Transactions.

A vote of thanks was given to the donor.

In the afternoon there was a plowing match, in which however, but three teams were employed, the greatest attraction being the trial of the strength of oxen at the drag, and testing the relative strength of oxen and horses.—There was some hard pulling, and several yokes exhibited about equal power, but we left the ground before the interesting question was settled—whether a pair of horses or a yoke of oxen could draw the greatest weight upon the drag. [Bangor Democrat.]

REMEDY FOR APHIDES. Messrs. Editors: I see in your August number an enquiry for the best way to destroy the insects that so often trouble the tender growth of young apple trees. I can answer from my experience of two years, which I have found not to fail. I go out amongst my trees every morning when there is a heavy dew, so that the trees are quite wet, having with me a quantity of dry fine dust or ashes, or coal dust—dash it into the leaves on the tree, which will cover and stick on them. Attend to them four or five days, and they will disappear, with little or no injury to the trees. Sometimes, if the ground is wet, I rub on the twigs a little soft mud from the ground, which destroys them at once. It does not require any thing that is strong, such as tobacco juice, but simply dry dust, when the trees are very wet.

Elgin, Ill., Sept. 1847. [Prairie Farmer]

HOES IN OHIO. By a census of the awnshin multitude in Ohio, published in the Cincinnati Atlas, it appears that that species of population is increasing at the West, quite as fast as that of the bipeds. The whole number of hogs in Ohio is now but a little short 2,000,000.

The Danvers Courier says, that a few days since, Mr. Goldthwait of that town, attacked and killed a rattlesnake, lying in the track of the road, which had ten rattles, and measured six feet in length.







# The Maine Farmer: A Family

## THE WAR NEWS.

We have received but little news from the seat of war since our last publication. The following, from the Washington Union, is the latest.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 26, 1847.

Yesterday I saw a letter from a Mexican, in Mexico, dated the 15th inst., which said that Gen. Santa Anna had left the city with 1500 cavalry for the purpose of attacking the powers as President to Santa Anna. Santa Anna, however, to our surprise, we heard by letters from Jalapa that Santa Anna had reached Puebla with 3,000 cavalry, and that Col. Childs, who has command of the forts above the city, had commenced bombarding, and had thrown 300 shells into the city. This, sir, is the latest news we received last evening from Jalapa. My own opinion is—and I am not alone—that Gen. Santa Anna is endeavoring to make his way to the sea-coast to embark, or was on his way to Oajaca, for with such a force he could not think to cut off the reinforcements for General Scott.

Strange to say, we are without letters that can be depended upon—nothing from the army, or even from the houses of the city. Mexican letters say that the leproles had sacked the city, and that Gen. Scott could not control them; but we cannot believe anything from the Mexican writers.

I think that the President and his associates will call Congress together, and will endeavor to open negotiations.

Major Lally, I understand, has been ordered to march up. The city is comparatively healthy.

I think there is truth in the first report—the other may be doubtful.

[From the N. O. Delta, Extra, Oct. 4, A. M.]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The steamer Alabama, Capt. Widdow, arrived here at an early hour this morning from Vera Cruz and Tampico, having left the latter place on the 20th, and the latter on the 30th ult.

There had been no communication between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico since the news brought by the Mary Kingsland, already laid before our readers. The capture of the capital, and the flight of the Government to Guadalupe, are, however, placed beyond a doubt, by letters received at Vera Cruz via Orleans and Tampico.

The following are the communications to commanders general of departments, dated at Guadalupe, Sept. 14, which we copy from the Genius of Liberty, describes the attack of the American forces on the defenses of Chapultepec, and the subsequent entry into the city. Chapultepec was carried at the point of the bayonet, at day-break of the 13th, after a desperate resistance of six hours. The fortification situated between the two boxes of Belen and St. Thomas, St. Coma, and the citadel, was next attacked by our forces. The resistance of the Mexicans at this place was truly desperate, and the heroism displayed by their worthy of the last days of the Republic. Santa Anna, led his troops in person. After nine hours hard fighting, according to the Mexican circular now before us, Gen. Scott retired, drawing off his forces. The Mexicans, it appears, retired to the city, and under Gen. Scott, dreading a bombardment, and being anxious to avoid the horrors attendant upon assault, concluded to surrender the city, the Government and the forces under Santa Anna retired to the city. Gen. Scott entered the capital on the 15th ult. But to the circular of St. Alcala:

Most Excellent Sir:—After the important and great events that have yesterday taken place, there remains no longer alternative to the government, in the order that abandoning the capital, in order that other means be adopted and pursued for the harassing of the enemy. Accordingly, his Excellency orders me to retire to the city of Orleans, through you, the honorable Congress of the State over which you preside may know it, that his Excellency is firmly resolved to prosecute military operations against the invaders. And that whether the city of Orleans, being from the war, his Excellency is determined to wage it in every possible manner, and by every attainable means.

A heroic resistance was made in the capital, for the space of several days, but the enemy established himself in places and positions from which his missiles and projectiles could reach the peaceful thousands of the city. Santa Anna, supreme power, seeing the state of affairs to be such, and that the departure, changed their abode; and very soon I will have the pleasure of announcing to your Excellency the site upon which will fix, which is accompanied by a considerable number of men, and as yet is not agreed upon the residence of the supreme power of the nation. But as soon as the latter is known, I will give your Excellency a detailed account of the same, and will be glad to see you in person, but now I shall confine myself to the single following statement.

The American army charged yesterday at daylight with all its force, upon Chapultepec, which, after a spirited defense, the capital yielded at last to the attacks of the enemy, who immediately marched to take possession of a fortification situated between the city of Belen and St. Thomas, St. Coma, and the citadel. The first advance was charged by the troops his Excellency the President led up, disputing the ground, inch by inch, till finally the invader was routed from the citadel, after nine hours hard fighting. The capital being in this situation, his Excellency the President, in order that the city should be spared from a bombardment, and to spare the tumult and confusion attendant upon an assault, which would have given room for a thousand casualties, and the dispersion of the army in which the army of the Union manifested so instinctive a spirit of extermination.

His Excellency the President of the Republic hopes that your Excellency will endeavor to preserve and maintain the purity of spirit, in order that the war may be carried on with vigor and energy which the national honor and the rights of the Republic are imperiously demanded.

ALCALA.

Guadalupe Hidalgo, Sept. 14, 1847.

We are still left in doubt as to the number of killed and wounded in the battles before the capital, no particulars being given in the letters or papers before us. The late Vera Cruz, under Gen. Lane, had taken a position at the National Bridge, and was there awaiting the return of supplies from Vera Cruz. The general, however, was kept in the rear in the performance of duties incidental to the time.

The steadiness with which the General advanced, and marshalled his forces for the full and complete execution of the train, is worthy, by all accounts, of every praise.

The guerrillas, it is said, have fortified the heights of Cerro Gordo. They are posted there in large numbers, with several pieces of artillery, and are said to be commanded by Gen. Paredes.

Two more regiments of men are being raised, with the Union army—one from Tennessee and the other from Michigan. There are ten more companies in East Tennessee who have offered their services, but have not been accepted under the last requisition. These will probably constitute one of the new regiments.

## MAJOR LALLY'S COMMAND.

A letter has at length been received at Washington, from Major Lally, giving some particulars of his march into Jalapa, and his several encounters with the guerrillas. It is dated Jalapa, Aug. 26th. He says:

"My command reached this place on the morning of the 26th inst. We have fought our last battle every inch of the route, but have had severe combat—many battles—with the guerrillas: on the 10th at Paso Ojeras, on the 12th August at the National Bridge, on the 13th August at Cerro Gordo, and the 19th at Las Animas only a mile and a half from this city. Not a wagon has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

We have been opposed by at least 1,200 or 1,500 guerrillas on these occasions—perhaps less at the last, for they were badly whipped at Cerro Gordo, where their loss was so large that they could not reorganize. Father Jarama commanded them. Our loss is great; during the entire march, 2 officers were wounded, 12 of rank and file killed; 5 mortally wounded, 66 wounded. Of this number, 4 killed and 4 wounded were at places elsewhere than the four actions named above.

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# The Muse.

## CHURCH-YARD FLOWERS.

BY W. H. G. SOMMER.

Flowers of the Church-yard:  
You are so bright of hue,  
As sisters that in greenest spots  
Quaff drops of morning dew.  
A charm to the home of death ye give,  
Bringing in beauty on your fragile stems,  
Weaving your hues in the wind, and in  
Types of the innocent sleeper below.

Flowers of the Church-yard:  
A part of ye ye seem,  
Who in that heavy slumber lie  
That know no pleasant dream:  
I saw her blue eyes in your violet gleam,  
The grace of her smile on your petals lay,  
Her tears, that the sunshine of joy chased away,  
Flowers of the Church-yard:  
Your leaves are odorous still,  
Ye died before the biting frost  
Of winter time could kill:  
Though vanished you lost one from earth's fading bowers,  
Remembrance of her is like fragrance of flowers,  
She dwells on our vision a creature of light,  
And passed ere the day was overclouded by night.

Flowers of the Church-yard:  
Her narrow home was cold,  
Ye sprang and warmed with summer tints  
The damp and gloomy mould:  
Thus came, when the path of existence drew,  
Our dwelling, the heart of our homestead to cheer,  
But when our bloom was faded to night,  
Gone the warm of day, and departed the light!

Flowers of the Church-yard:  
Another spring will wake  
A painted hand so deep in slumber  
Her grave-cold lips to break to me:  
But ah! never more will my threshold be crossed  
By mortal who in life's fragrance dwelt,  
Darkened earth was too poor such a treasure to own—  
Heaven's caress is met for such jewels alone.

## THE LITTLE PET PLANT.

A florist a sweet little blossom espied,  
Which bloomed like its ancestors, by the roadside;  
Its sweetest was simple, its colors were few,  
Yet the blossom loomed fair in the spot where it grew.  
The florist beheld it in the garden of grace,  
The botanical world with this sweet little plant;  
Its leaves shall be sheltered and carefully nursed—  
It shall charm all the world that it first  
Unearthed a hedge!

He carried it home to his hot-house with care,  
And said, "That plant, that rarest treasure is there,  
My little pet-plant, when I've nursed it to stem,  
In dust and in fragrance shall I name it:  
The florist shall expect from the roadside it came,  
And when it blooms, it shall be a beautiful name!  
White blossoms loom thro' their glasses and view  
Its beauty, they'll never suspect that it grew  
Under a hedge!"

The little pet plant, when it shook off the dirt  
Of its native soil, soon began to part;  
And told its small head-rod, perceiving that none  
But exiles were round it, it thought itself one.  
As a willow weep, it would have wept if it was free,  
And pruned it, though gaudy blossoms were there;  
But when it assumes hot-house airs, we see through  
The forced tint of its leaves, and suspect that it grew  
Under a hedge!

## The Story-Teller.

### MARRYING A TAILOR.

BY KATE RUTHERLAND.

"Kate, Kate," said Aunt Prudence, shaking  
her head and finger at the giddy girl,  
"let's see, what you're up to now. The ninth part of a man, that doubles itself  
down upon a board with thimble, scissors and  
goose! Gracious!"

"I've heard girls talk before now, Kate,  
and I've seen them act, too; and if I am to  
judge from what I have seen, I should say  
that you were as likely to marry a tailor as  
any body else."

"I'd hang myself first!"  
"Would you?"  
"Yes, or jump into the river. Do anything,  
in fact, before I'd marry a tailor."

"Perhaps you would not object to a merchant  
tailor?"  
"Perhaps I would, though! A tailor's a  
tailor, and that is all you can make of him.  
'Merchant Tailor'! Why not say 'Merchant  
Shoe-maker,' or 'Merchant Boot-black'!  
Isn't it ridiculous?"

"Ah, well, Kate," said Aunt Prudence,  
"you may be thankful if you get an honest,  
industrious, kind-hearted man for a husband,  
be he a tailor or a shoe-maker. I've seen  
many a heart-broken wife in my day, whose  
husband was not a tailor. It isn't the calling,  
child, that you must look for honor or  
excellence, but in the man. As Burns says—  
'But a man wouldn't stoop to be a tailor.'"

"You talk like a thoughtless, silly girl, as  
you are, Kate. But time will take all this  
silly nonsense out of you, or I am very much  
mistaken. I could tell you a story about mar-  
rying a tailor that would surprise you a little."

"I should like, above all things in the world,  
to hear a story of any interest, in which a  
tailor was introduced."

"I think I could tell you one."  
"Please do, aunt. A very rare avis, as brother Tom says,  
I shall laugh until my sides ache."

"If you don't cry, Kate, I shall wonder,"  
said Aunt Prudence, looking grave.  
"Cry! oh dear! And all about a tailor!  
But tell the story, aunt."

"Oh, no, I don't like to turn to hear it  
now. I'm as full of fun as I can stick, and I  
shall need all this overflow of spirits to keep  
me up, while listening to the pathetic story of a  
tailor."

"Perhaps you are right, Kate. It may re-  
quire all the spirits you can muster," returned  
Aunt Prudence, in a voice that was quite se-  
rious. "So I will tell you the story now."

And Aunt Prudence then began:  
"A good many years ago—I was quite a  
young girl then—two children were left or-  
phaned at the age of eleven years. They were  
brothers—brother and sister. Their names I  
will call Joseph and Agnes Fletcher. The  
death of their parents left them without  
friends or relatives, but a kind-hearted tailor  
and his wife, who lived in the neighborhood,  
took pity on the children, and gave them a home.  
Joseph was a smart, intelligent lad, and the tail-  
or thought he could do no better by him than  
to teach him his trade. So he set him to work  
with the needle, occasionally sent him about  
on errands, and let him go to school during  
the slack season. Joseph was a willing boy,  
and also a hard worker, and thereby gave great  
satisfaction to the good tailor. Agnes was em-  
ployed about the house by the tailor's wife,  
who treated her kindly.

"As Joseph grew older, he became more  
useful to his master, for he rapidly acquired  
a knowledge of his trade, and did his work  
remarkably well. At the same time, a desire  
to improve his mind, made him studious and  
thoughtful. While other boys were amusing  
themselves, Joseph was always with his book.

At the age of eighteen, he had grown quite  
tall, and was manly in his appearance. He  
had already acquired a large amount of in-  
formation on various subjects, and was ac-  
counted by those who knew him, a very in-  
telligent young man. About this time, a cir-  
cumstance occurred that influenced his whole  
after life. He had been introduced by a friend  
to several families, which he visited  
regularly.

In one of these visits, he met a  
young lady, the daughter of a dry-goods dealer,  
toward whom he felt, from the beginning,  
a strong attachment. Her name was Mary  
Dielman. Led on by his feelings, he could  
not help showing some attention, which she  
evidently received with satisfaction. One  
evening he was sitting near, when she was  
chatting at a lively rate in the midst of a gay  
circle of young girls, and, to his surprise,  
chagrin, and mortification, heard her ridicul-  
ing, as you too often do, the business at which  
he was serving an apprenticeship.

"Marry a tailor!" he heard her say, in a  
tone of contempt. "I would drown myself  
first!"

"This was enough. Joseph's feelings were  
like the leaves of a sensitive plant. He did  
not venture near the thoughtless girl during  
the evening, and whenever they met again,  
he was distant and formal. Still the thoughts  
of her made the blood flow quicker through  
his veins, and the sight of her made his heart  
throb with a sudden bound.

"From that time, Joseph, who had looked  
forward with pleasure to the period when, as  
a man, he could commence his business, and  
prosecute it with energy and success, became  
dissatisfied with the trade he was learning.  
The contemptuous words of Mary Dielman  
made him feel that there was something low  
in the calling of a tailor—something beneath  
the dignity of a man. He did not reason on  
the subject, he only felt. Gradually he with-  
drew himself from society, and he himself  
at home, devoting all his leisure to reading  
and study. This was continued until he at-  
tained the age of manhood, soon after which  
he procured the situation of clerk in a dry-  
goods store. At this trade he could easily earn  
twelve dollars a week; but he left it, because  
he was silly enough to be ashamed of it, and  
went into a dry-goods store at a salary of four  
hundred dollars a year. As clerk, he felt  
more like a man. Why he should, is more  
than I can comprehend. But so it was.

"As for Mary Dielman, she was not aware  
at the time, when she felt so pleased with the  
attention of Joseph Fletcher, that he was a  
tailor—a calling for which she always ex-  
pressed the most supreme contempt. Her  
thoughtless words were not, therefore, meant  
for his ears. The fact that she had uttered  
them was not remembered ten minutes after  
they were spoken. Why she no longer met  
him, she did not know. Often she thought  
of him, and often searched the room for  
him, with her eyes, when in company."

"Nearly four years passed before they again  
met. Then Joseph was greatly improved, and  
was the beautiful maiden. The half-  
extinguished fire of love had been smould-  
ering in their bosoms rekindled, and now  
burned with a steady flame. They saw each  
other frequently, and it was not long before  
the young man told her all that was in his  
heart, and she heard the story with tremulous  
delight.

"The father of Mary, although a merchant,  
was not near so well-to-do as many tailors.  
His family was small, and drew too heavily  
upon his income. The capital employed  
in trade was therefore kept low, and his op-  
erations were often crippled for want of ad-  
equate means. He had nothing, therefore, to  
settle upon his daughter. When young Fletch-  
er applied for her hand, his salary was five  
hundred dollars. Mr. Dielman thought his  
prospects not over flattering, but still gave his  
consent; at the same time advising him not to  
think of marriage for a year or two, when he  
would be in a better condition to take a  
wife.

"The young couple, like most young cou-  
ples, were impatient to be married, and Joseph  
Fletcher, in order to be in a condition that  
would justify him in taking a wife, was im-  
patient to go into business. Somehow or other,  
it had entered his mind that any young man  
of business capacity and enterprise could do  
well in the West; and he finally made up his  
mind to take a stock of goods, which he found  
no difficulty in obtaining, and go to Madison,  
in Indiana. Before starting, however, he  
engaged to return in six months, or so soon as  
he was fairly under way, and make Mary his  
wife. At the time named he was back, when  
the marriage took place, and he returned  
with his bride to Madison.

"At the trade of a tailor, the young man  
had served an apprenticeship ten years. He  
was a good workman, and had, during the  
last two years of his apprenticeship, assisted  
his master in cutting, so that in the art of  
making a suit he was thoroughly at  
home; and in setting it up, would have been  
of success. But success was by no means  
certain a thing in the new pursuit wisely  
adopted. He had been familiar with it for  
only about two years; in that time he had  
performed his part as a clerk to the entire  
satisfaction of his employers; but he had not  
gained sufficient knowledge of the principles  
of trade, nor was his experience enlarged  
enough to justify his entering into business,  
especially as he did not possess a dollar of  
real capital. The result was as might have  
been expected. A year and a half of great  
difficulty and anxiety was all the time required  
to bring his experiment to a close.

"Finding that he was financially two or  
three of his principal creditors, whose  
claims were due, sent out their accounts to a  
lawyer, with directions to put them in suit  
immediately. This brought his affairs to a  
crisis. An arrangement was made for the  
benefit of all his creditors, and the young man  
thrown out of business with less than a hun-  
dred dollars in his pocket. Nearly about the  
same time Mr. Dielman, father of his wife,  
failed likewise.

"As a serious loss had been sustained by  
his eastern creditors on account of the unfor-  
tunate termination of his business, Fletcher  
could not think of going back. He therefore  
sought to obtain employment as a clerk in  
Madison. Falling in, he visited Louis-  
ville and Cincinnati, but with no better suc-  
cess. He was unknown in the last two cit-  
ies, and therefore his failure to obtain em-  
ployment there was no matter of surprise.

"Things now were a very serious aspect.  
A few weeks found the unhappy young man  
reduced to the extremity of breaking up and  
selling his furniture by auction, in order to  
get money to live upon. There was scarcely  
a store in Madison at which he had not sought  
for employment. But all his efforts proved  
vain. He had a good trade; why, you will  
ask, did he not endeavor to get work at that?  
You forget. It was the trade of a tailor—  
the calling so despised by his wife. How could  
he own to her that he was but a tailor?  
He could not break to her the disgraceful  
truth that she had married a tailor!

"The money obtained by selling their fur-  
niture did not last a very long time."  
"I will make another effort to obtain em-  
ployment in Cincinnati," said the young man,  
after they were reduced almost to their last  
dollar. "It is useless to try any longer in this  
place. I have waited and hoped for some  
favorable turn of fortune until my heart is  
sick."

His wife made no objection, for she had  
none to make.  
On the next day Fletcher left for Cincinnati.  
He arrived there in the night. On the follow-  
ing morning he left the hotel at which he had  
stopped, and going into Main street, entered  
the first merchant tailor's shop that came in  
his way.

"Have you any work?" he asked.  
"We have room for a journeyman, and are  
in want of one. Can you do the best work?"  
"I can."

"Did you serve your time in the city?"  
"No. I am from the East."  
"Very well. Here is a job all ready. You  
can go to work at once."

The young man did not hesitate. He took  
the bundle of work that was given him, and  
was shown into the back shop. He wrote  
home immediately that he had obtained em-  
ployment, which he hoped would be perma-  
nent, and that he would be in Madison, Sat-  
urday about midnight, and leave again on  
Sunday evening. He did not say, however,  
what kind of employment he had procured.  
That was a secret he meant, if possible, to  
conceal. When he met his wife, he evaded  
her direct questions as to the kind of employ-  
ment he was engaged in, somewhat to her  
surprise.

For a month Fletcher went and returned  
from Cincinnati, weekly, bringing her about  
eight dollars each week, after paying all his  
expenses. By that time his wife insisted so  
strongly upon going to Cincinnati with him,  
and talking going to Cincinnati with him,  
reasonable objection to the step. And so they  
removed, Fletcher feeling very serious mis-  
givings at heart, lest his wife should make a  
discovery of the truth that she had married  
only a tailor!

"Where did you say the store was at which  
you are employed?" she asked, a day or two  
after they were comfortably settled at a very  
pleasant boarding house in Cincinnati.

"On Main street," replied Fletcher, a little  
coldly.  
"What is the name of the firm? I forget."  
"Carter & Cassard."

Fletcher could not lie outright to his wife,  
so he told her the truth, but with great re-  
luctance.

No more was said then on the subject.  
About a week afterward, Mrs. Fletcher said  
to her husband—"I was going along Main-  
street to-day, and looked at the signs over  
the dry-goods stores that I had passed, but I  
did not see that of Carter & Cassard."

In spite of all he could do, the blood rushed  
to the face of the young man, and his eyes  
fell under the steady look directed toward  
him by his wife.

"The store is there, nevertheless," he said.  
His manner and the tone in which he spoke  
excited in the mind of his wife a feeling of  
surprise.

For the next four days there was a strong  
conflict in Fletcher's mind between false pride  
and duty. It grieves me to say that in the  
end the former conquered. On Saturday  
night he came home with a troubled look  
and his wife that he had lost his situation  
which he said had only been a temporary one.  
In this he was certainly well beyond the truth,  
for he had given it up voluntarily.

The poor young creature's heart sunk in  
her. They had only been in Cincinnati about  
two weeks; were among entire strangers,  
and all means of subsistence were again taken  
from them. It is no wonder that she wept  
bitterly upon receiving this sudden and dis-  
tressing intelligence. To see his wife in tears  
filled the heart of Fletcher with the severest  
pangs. He more than half repented of what  
he had done. But the thought of confessing  
that he was only a tailor made him firm in  
his resolution to meet any consequence rather  
than that.

"He was a fool!" exclaimed Kate, no longer  
able to restrain her indignation against  
the young man, and thus breaking in upon  
her husband's narrative. "He was a fool, for  
he had given it up voluntarily."

"But remember, Kate, how contemptuously  
he had heard her speak of his trade, and  
even vowed that she would rather drown her-  
self than marry a tailor."

"Suppose she did say this, when a thought-  
less girl?"  
"As you are, Kate."

"Don't bring me into the matter, aunt.  
But suppose she did say so, is that any reason  
for his starving her? He was bound to use  
his best efforts for the support of his family,  
and ought to have been thankful, under the  
circumstances, that he was a tailor."

"So I think. And his wife ought to have  
been thankful too."  
"And I suppose she would have been if he  
had possessed the manliness to tell her the  
truth."

"No doubt in the world of that," returned  
Aunt Prudence, and then resumed her narra-  
tive.

A week was spent by the young man in an-  
vain effort to find employment as a clerk.  
Then he avowed his intention to go to  
Louisville and see if nothing could be done  
there.

"Try longer here, Joseph. Don't go away  
yet," earnestly and tearfully pleaded his wife.  
"You don't know how hard it is for me to be  
separated from you. I am lonely through-  
out the day, and the nights pass, oh! so heavily.  
Something may turn up for you here. Try  
for a while longer."

"But my money is nearly all gone. If I  
don't go now, I shall have no means of get-  
ting away from this place. I feel sure that  
I can find something to do there."

His wife pleaded with him, but in vain.  
To Louisville he went, and there got work  
at the first shop to which he made applica-  
tion. At the end of a week he sent his wife  
money, and told her that he had procured  
temporary employment. She wrote back  
asking if he might not join him immediately.  
But to this he objected, on the score that as  
his situation was not a permanent one, he  
might, in a few weeks, be obliged to leave  
Louisville and go somewhere else. This, to  
his wife, was by no means satisfactory. But  
she could do no less than to submit.

Thus separated, they lived for the next  
three months, Fletcher visiting his wife and  
child once every two weeks, and spending  
Sunday with them. During the time, he  
made good wages. But both himself and  
wife were very unhappy. Earnestly did the  
latter plead with her husband to be allowed  
to remove to Louisville. To this, however,  
he steadily objected. Daily he lived in the  
hope of securing a clerkship in some store,  
and thus being able to rise above the low con-  
dition in which he was placed. The moment  
he reached that consummation, so much de-  
sired, he would instantly remove his family.

At length it happened that Fletcher did  
not write once, instead of several times,  
during one of the periods of two weeks that  
he was regularly absent. The Sunday morn-  
ing when he was expected home arrived,  
but it did not bring, as usual, his anxiously-  
looked for presence. His wife was almost  
beside herself with alarm. No letter arriving  
on Monday, she took her child and started  
for Louisville in the first boat. She arrived  
at daylight on Tuesday morning, in a strange  
city, herself a total stranger to all therein,  
except her husband, and perfectly ignorant as  
to where he was to be found. The captain  
of the steamer kindly attended her to a  
boarding house, and there she was left, with-  
out a single clue in her mind as to the means  
of finding her husband. Inquiries were made  
of all in the boarding house, but no one had  
heard even the name of Joseph Fletcher.

As soon as she could make arrangements to  
get out, Mrs. Fletcher visited all the dry-  
goods stores in the city, for in some one of  
these she supposed him to be employed al-  
though he had never stated particularly the  
kind of business in which he was engaged.

This search, after being continued for a  
greater part of the day, turned out fruitless.  
Night found the unhappy wife in an agony  
of suspense and alarm. Some one at the  
boarding house advised her to have an adver-  
tisement for her husband inserted in a morn-  
ing paper. She did not hesitate long about  
this course. In the morning a brief advertise-  
ment appeared; and about nine o'clock a  
man called and asked to see her. She descend-  
ed from her room with a wildly throbbing  
heart, but staggered forward and sank into a  
chair, weak almost as an infant, when she  
saw that the man was a stranger, instead of  
her husband whom she had expected to meet.

"Are you Mrs. Fletcher?" he asked.  
"I am," she faintly replied.  
"You advertised for information in regard  
to your husband?"

"I did. Where is he? Oh, sir, has any-  
thing happened to him?"  
"No, ma'am, nothing serious. He has  
only been sick for a week or ten days; that is  
the man I refer to. Your husband is a  
tailor?"

"Is the man you speak of a tailor?" eagerly  
asked Mrs. Fletcher.  
"He is, ma'am; and he was working for  
me at No. 4—Fourth street."

"Then he is not my husband," replied the  
poor wife, bursting into tears. "My husband  
is a clerk." In the bitterness of a keen dis-  
appointment, rendered sharper by doubt and  
fear, Mrs. Fletcher wept for some minutes.  
When she could command her feelings, to  
some extent, she thanked the tailor for call-  
ing and repeated what she had said, that the  
man at her house could not be her husband.

"He is from Cincinnati, ma'am; and goes  
there once in every two weeks. I know that  
he has a wife and child there," said the man.  
"Still he cannot be my husband," replied  
Mrs. Fletcher; "for my husband is not a  
tailor."

"No, not in that case, certainly." And the  
man bowed and withdrew.

All day long the wife waited for some  
satisfactory reply to her advertisement, but  
no further response to it was made. The  
call of the tailor seemed like a mockery of  
her unhappy condition.

Night came, and all remained in doubt and  
darkness; and then the mind of Mrs. Fletcher  
turned to the visit of the tailor, half despair-  
ing to find some feeble gleam of hope. Perhaps she said to herself, as she  
thought about it, there is some mistake. Per-  
haps it is my husband after all, and the man  
is in some error about his being a tailor. As  
she thus thought, it suddenly flashed through  
her mind that there had been a good deal of  
mystery made by her husband about his situ-  
ation in Cincinnati as well as in Louisville,  
which always struck her as a little strange.  
Could it be possible that his real business  
was that of a tailor? At all once she remem-  
bered that her husband had been particularly  
silent in regard to his early history. Trem-  
bling with excitement, she left the house  
about 8 o'clock in the evening, and started for  
the place where she remembered that the  
tailor said he lived. He was in the shop,  
and remembered her moment she entered.

"Can I see the man you told me was named  
Fletcher?" she asked.

"Yes, ma'am; and I sincerely hope there  
has been some mistake, and that you will  
find him to be your husband, for he is very ill  
and needs to be nursed by a careful wife."

Mrs. Fletcher followed the tailor up stairs,  
her heart scarcely beating under the pressure  
of suspense. In a small chamber in the third  
story, the atmosphere of which was close,  
oppressive and filled with an offensive odor,  
she was shown a man lying upon a bed. She  
needed not a second glance, as the dim light  
fell upon his pale, emaciated face, to decide  
her doubts. Her husband lay before her.  
Eagerly she called his name, but his eyes did  
not open. She spoke to him again and again,  
but he did not recognize, even if he heard,  
her voice.

On inquiring, she found that he was ill  
with a violent fever, which the doctor said  
was about at its crisis. This had been brought  
on, the tailor said, he had no doubt, by too  
long continued labor—he having worked,  
often, sixteen and seventeen hours out of the  
twenty-four, by the means of earning a third  
month's salary as a journeyman in the shop.

Alarmed and troubled as she was, Mrs.  
Fletcher was utterly confounded by all this.  
She could not comprehend it. All night she  
hovered over the pillow of her husband,  
giving him medicine at the proper times,  
placing the cooling draft to his lips or bathing  
his forehead. Frequently she called his  
name, earnestly and tenderly, but the sound  
awoke no motions in his sluggish mind.

Toward morning, she was sitting with her  
face resting against a pillow, when his voice,  
speaking distinctly, aroused her from a half  
slumber into which she had momentarily lost  
herself. In an instant she was leaning over  
him, with his name upon her lips. His eyes  
were open, and he looked steadily into her  
face. But it was evident that he did not  
know her.

"Joseph! Joseph! Don't you know me?"  
she said. "I am your wife. I am here with  
you."  
"Poor Mary!" he murmured sadly, not un-  
derstanding what was said. "If she knew all  
it would break her heart."

"What would break her heart?" quickly  
asked his wife.  
"Poor Mary!" he said she would never  
marry—here the sick man's voice became  
inarticulate.

But all was clear to the mind of Mrs.  
Fletcher. She remembered how often she had  
been the thoughtless remark to which her  
husband evidently referred. The tears again  
fell over her cheeks, until they dropped down  
upon the face of her husband, who, after he  
had said this, muttered for a while, inarticu-  
lately, and then closing his eyes, went off  
into sleep.

Toward morning a slight moisture broke  
out over his face, and his sleep, that was  
heavy, became soft and tranquil. The crisis  
was past? In order not to disturb the quiet  
slumber, Mrs. Fletcher sat down by the  
bedside perfectly still. It was not very long  
before, over-weighed as she was, sleep like  
stone stole over her senses. It was daylight  
when she was awakened by hearing her name  
called. Starting up she met the face of her  
husband turned earnestly toward her.

"Dear husband!" she exclaimed, "do you  
know me?"  
"Yes, Mary. But how came you here?"  
he said in a feeble voice.

"We will speak of that at some other  
time," she replied. "Enough that I am here,  
where I ought to have been ten days ago.  
But that was not my fault."

Fletcher was about to make some further  
reply, when his wife placed her finger upon  
his lips, and said—  
"You must not talk my dear; your disease  
has just made a favorable change, and your  
life depends upon your being perfectly quiet.  
Enough for me to say that I know all, and  
love you just as well, perhaps better. You  
are a weak, foolish man, Joseph," she added,  
with a smile, "or else thought me a weak  
and foolish woman. But that we can settle  
hereafter. Thank God that I have found you;  
and that you are to all appearances, out of  
danger."

Aunt Prudence looked into Kate's face,  
and saw that tears were in her cheeks.  
"Would you have loved the poor Kate,"  
she asked, "if he had been your husband?"  
"He would have been the same to me what-  
ever might have been his calling. That could  
not have changed him."

"No, certainly not. But I have a word or  
two to add. As soon as Fletcher was well  
enough to go to work, he took his place  
again upon the shop-board, his wife feel-  
ing happier than she had felt for a long  
time. In about six months from that time  
he rose to be foreman of the shop, and a  
year after that became partner in the business.  
At the end of ten years he sold out the East  
with thirty thousand dollars in cash. This  
handsome capital enabled him to get into an  
old and well established mercantile house as  
partner, where he remained until his death.

About the time of his return to the East, you  
kate, were born.

"I ejaculated the astonished girl,"  
"Yes. Their two older children died while  
they were in Louisville, and their third  
child, were born about six months before  
they left."

"I repeated Kate, in the same surprised  
tone of voice.  
"Yes, dear, you! I have given you a history  
of your own father and mother. So, as  
you are the daughter of a tailor, you must not  
object to a tailor for a husband, if he be the  
right kind of man."

It may very naturally be supposed that  
Kate had but little to say against tailors after  
that, although we are by no means sure that  
she had any intention of becoming the bride  
of one.

## THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

M. Bochsa, the harpist, in a wag. At the  
concert on Thursday night, at the temple,  
Mons. B. appeared before the audience for the  
second time during the evening's performance,  
for the purpose of playing any air the audience  
might select, with *impromptu* embellishments,  
and variations. M. Bochsa is master of his  
instrument, and the harp in his hands is  
susceptible of almost anything in reason—but  
it might seem a question of taste, whether  
martial hymns are exactly the thing, to display  
the beauties of a harp. However, we are a  
"democratic" people, and Mons. B., albeit he  
is a wag, understands the principle!

"You will please send me *ze tune* *vo!* I  
say!"—proposed Monsieur to his audience, as  
he came upon the platform.

Half a dozen strips of paper immediately  
found their way to the stand, and Monsieur  
B. read them aloud. "O Dolce Concerto!"  
"Yankee Doodle!"—"I know him, *vo!* I  
say him, one, two, three—several times!"  
"Groves O'Barney!"—"Yankee Doo!"—"I  
have two Yankee Doodles." "Non *pui* *mesta*!"  
—"tres *bi*!"

"Star Spangled Banner!" shouted some-  
body in the crowd.  
"Star Spangled Banner!"  
Monsieur didn't understand. He was a  
little hard of hearing. He stepped quietly  
down from the rostrum, and approached one  
of the aisles.

"Ze zenthilman vill please stop to ze front!"  
but the stranger declined.

"If ze zenthilman cannot come to me, I  
must come to him," continued Monsieur.  
The audience took "cue" and a roar  
followed the announcement, pending which  
the stranger made his appearance. A round  
of applause greeted him as he passed to the  
foot of the passage way where stood Monsieur,  
in attitude most provokingly grave, waiting  
for further explanation.

"You say, sir, 'Star'?"  
"The Star-Spangled Banner, I want."  
"Star-tangle ban-ner! a ha! 'Ncom-  
prende Monsieur!"  
"Not Star-Strangled, Sir—Star-Spangled  
Banner!"